### THE DAILY JOURNAL THURSDAY, NOVEMBER 22, 1894. THE PERSON NAMED AND THE PERSON OF THE PERSON NAMED AND THE PERSON NAMED

Telepione Calls.  Business Office238   Editorial Rooms	242
TERMS OF SUBSCRIPTION.	
DAILY BY MAIL	
Daily only, one month	.70
Daily only, three months	.00
Daily, bedraing Sanday, one year	.uu
sunday only, one year 2	.00
WHEN FURNISHED BY AGENTS.	
Paily, per week, by carrier	cta
Sunday, single copy	cts
	CLS
WERKLY,	-
Per YearSl	.00
Reduced Rates to Clubs.	

Subscribe with any of our numerous agents or sen JOURNAL NEWSPAPER COMPANY

INDIANAPOLIS, IND. Persons sending the Journal through the mails in the United States should put on an eight-page paper a ONE-CENT pestage stamp; on a twelve or sixteen-lage paper at wo-cent postage stamp. Foreign post-age a usually double these rates.

All communications intended for publication is paper must, in order to receive attention, be accurated by the name and address of the writer.

TRE INDIANAPOLIS JOURNAL. Can be found at the following places: Plails-American Exchange in Paris, 36 Boulevard ce Capucines. N.C.W. YORK-Gilsey House, Windsor Hotel an PHILADELPHIA-A. P. Kemble, cor. Lancaste are, and Baring st. CHJCAGO-Falmer House, Auditorium Hotel and P. O. News Co., 91 Adams st.

CINCLENATI-J. R. Hawley & Co., 154 Vinestreet LOUISVILLE-C. T. Deering, northwest corner of Third and Jefferson streets, and Louisville Book Co. 356 Fourth ave. 5T. LOUIS-Union News Company, Union Depot. WASHINGTON, D. C.—Riggs House, Ebbitt House Willard's Hotel and the Wash. News Exchage, 14th et., letween Penn ave. and F street.

The Attorney-general should be good lawyer and be paid a reasonable

Senator Voorhees has not posed as prophet since the unlooked-for event of

One by one the Democrats reluctantly and mournfully leave the Statehouse and the county courthouses in Indiana.

Up to date this administration's Japanese-Chinese policy is no more of brilliant success than its Hawaiian pol-

Cannot the expenditures of the charitable and penal institutions of the State be reduced \$200,000 if they are run strictly upon business principles?

Now that Green Smith has made confession, no one would dare assert that if he were to hold the office another two years there would be a \$5 bill in

So long as there is a pie in the Cleveland pantry Daniel Wolsey Voorhees will have not a word to say of an unpleasant nature about the President's financial policy.

Both parties in Indiana will be glad to know that he is now ex-Attorney-General Smith; still the Republican Legislature can summon him before its Lexow committee.

Veterans will be pleased to know that one of the members of the present House who was defeated in the late election is Enloe, of Tennessee-the man who never lost an opportunity to defame Union soldiers.

The fact that two or three Senators who have been connected with the new silver party in gossip have promptly come to the front with positive denials of sympathy with anything of the sort proves that, under existing conditions they are anxious to be Republicans.

It does not much matter if Sovereign has been re-elected to receive the salary of the remnant of the Knights of Labor. An organization which a few years ago numbered 700,000, having dwindled to 52,000 and 18,000 during the past five months is practically a matter

The Legislature will no more consider the question of removing the State University from Bloomington to this city than it would of having the State take up the fad of the track elevators for the whole of Indiana. The Legislature is not in that sort of business, and will relegate that and other fads to the rear.

Harper's Weekly and other Democratic papers, with the air of disposing of William L. Wilson's successor as a nobody, say sneeringly that he searcely known outside of his own district. They are entirely wrong. Mr Dayton may not have had a wide repu tation a few weeks ago, but he is known now from Maine to California.

If the Alabama politicians who have pulled down the pillars which upheld a really popular government in that State when free suffrage and an honest count were cast aside would say less about the "grace of God" and resolve to return the power of election to the people which has been taken from them by the ballot-counters, Alabama may escap the humiliation of South Carolina.

It is doubtless true, as the Kolbites say in Alabama, that they carried the white counties and prevented the colored voters in the black belt from registering so that a Democratic majority could not be counted on a colored registration: still, the Democratic magnates make election returns counted enough thousands of bogus votes to have a majority, and that settles it.

Out in Missouri Democrats like Congressman Tarsney are turning upon the Populists and accusing them of all the ills which have befallen the Democracy in that State. They have made the people believe that everything was going to the bad, and that many Democrats have joined the Populists. That may be so in part, but the men who started the calamity cry were the Democrats in the West, who began with the bugaboo of farm-mortgaging in order to live. The trouble is that Democratic demagogues in that State and elsewhere have played with the Populists so long that that party is now made up largely of the Democracy.

Some means should be devised to make the payment of sewer, street improvement, sprinkling and street-sweeping taxes less troublesome to the taxpayers than it now is. Such a bungling and exasperating lack of system as now prevails is no credit to the authorities. It is hard enough to pay high taxes and to leave business and go a distance to do it, but to be kept waiting and be compelled to go time after time before the taxpayer can get a turn at the treasurer's table seems like adding insult to injury. The Journal will not pretend to make a suggestion in regard to a better method, but it insists that | ment as to the number of Senators and | merit the abuse heaped upon him by the

it possible for a certain number of people, by alphabetical notification or something of the kind, to appear on a certain day with their money.

#### GREEN SMITH'S CONFESSION.

Retiring from office, Green Smith has made a report of his last two years as Attorney-general. He takes all the credit for the success in the railroad cases, which is not quite fair to the three able lawyers to whom the State Tax Commission has paid about \$25,000. Because he did not pocket \$840,000 fees in the tax cases, Alonzo Green Smith intimates that he is entitled to the lasting gratitude of the people of Indiana. As one of the occupants of the pedestals about Monument Place has not been announced, so far as the public is concerned, why not have the statue of the great emitter of opinions put upon it as Indiana's greatest benefactor?

That part of the report which will attract the most attention is the small portion devoted to fee-grabbing. The trustees and other school officers are selfish and dishonest, the ex-Attorney-general strongly intimates, and have held back a large amount of school money. More than two-thirds of these officers are Democrats, but as they have denounced the ex-Attorney-general in bitter resolutions, he may be pardoned for saying "you're another."

During the two years which ended Oct. 31, 1894, the ex-Attorney-general collected and turned into the treasury \$476,293.51. The law provides that the Attorney-general shall say over to the Treasurer the net amount of his collections, which means his collections less his commission of 12 per cent. That is, the \$476,293.51 is 88 per cent. of the total amount collected, and the whole amount is \$541,242.62. Of this amount it appears that Green Smith took \$64,-949.11. Add to this his yearly salary, or \$5,000, and the amount of the State's money which Green Smith gobbled up in two years was \$69,949.11! This is Green Smith's own confession. It more monstrous than the Journal has dared to charge. Think of it-\$39,974.55 a year of the money of the taxpayers for the services of a third-rate lawyer! But this parting confession does not

explain the figures which have been given in the Treasurer's statements and the reports of the Auditor. What mean the \$12,001.30 and \$15,841.87 of fees paid the Attorney-general in the reports of the Auditor for 1892 and 1893, and the \$31,679.79 in the statement of the Treasurer for the last fiscal year? Are these last two sums, \$15,811.87 and \$31.679.79, included in the \$64,949.11, or are these amounts to be added for the fiscal years 1893 and 1894, making a much more monstrous total than that which Green Smith confessed? There are those who can tell-will they? If they do not, let the Legislature investigate.

JAPAN'S SECOND SNUB. The administration has received another humiliation at the hands of Japan. Months ago Secretary Gresham, who is reported to have become "crony" of the wily Chinese embassador, was induced by that astute diplomat to write a letter to Japan protesting against its making war upon Corea. There was no call for such a letter. It was none of the business of the government of the United States to advise a faraway government not to go to war. The diplomatic world would so consider it, and Japan ignored the Cleveland-Gresham impudence because it was the best policy to do so. Not many days ago it was announced that President Cleveland had been induced to offer to act as mediator between Japan and China. Doubtless this idea had its inspiration in the astute Chinese minister in Washington, with whom Secretary Gresham is so intimate. At any rate the offer was made and the prompt answer comes from the Japanese authorities: "Wait until you are asked." The refusal of the President's offer was of course, made in the courteous language of diplomacy, but it was as decided as if it had been expressed in the words, "mind your own business." The Japanese authorities intimate to the President of the United States that if China desires mediation she should ask for it. When China requests it, Japan will consider the matter as becomes a victorious nation, but its authorities

will not act until China does so. All through the controversy between Japan and China our government has not hesitated to show its sympathy with China. There is no reason why that should be so, except that the Secretary of State has become the victim of the wiles of the Chinese embassador, who has discovered that the man who nourishes the vanity of the President, and particularly the President's Secretary of State, can lead them into absurd and humiliating performances.

# THE CONSTITUTION AND APPOR-

TIONMENTS. It is to be regretted that the framers of the Constitution did not make the provisions in regard to apportioning the State so clear and strong that no question could have arisen in regard to their construction, and that no party would ever have dared to violate them, even under the pretext of legislative discretion. If public sentiment had been as pronounced on the subject in 1852 as it is now, the convention would doubtless have inserted a provision in the Constitution that would have effectually prevented a gerrymander by either party, but the people were not yet educated up to the point of de-

A comparison of the provisions of the old Constitution with those of the present one in regard to apportionment and representation would seem to indicate that the framers of the present Constitution foresaw the possibility of trouble in this direction without knowing exactly how to provide against it. The Constitution of 1816 contained the fol-

The number of Representatives shall be fixed by the General Assembly, and apportioned among the several counties, accor tants above twenty-one years of age in each, and shall never be less than twentyve nor greater than thirty-six until the umber of white male inhabitants above twenty-one years of age shall be 22,000 and after that event at such ratio that the whole number of Representatives shall never be less than thirty-six nor exceed

The provision in regard to the apportionment of Senators was as follows: The number of Senators shall be fixed by the General Assembly, and apportioned among the several counties or districts, t be established by law, according to the number of white male inhabitants of the age of twenty-one years in each, and shall never be less than one-third nor more than one-half of the number of Representa-

These provisions, it will be observed, fixed a kind of sliding scale arrange-

one can be devised which will make | Representatives, the latter never to exceed one hundred and the former never to exceed fifty, and both to be apportioned among the several counties or districts strictly according to the number of voters. The present Constitution contains the further provision that "a senatorial or representative district, where more than one county shall constitute a district, shall be composed of contiguous counties; and no county, for senatorial apportionment, shall ever be divided." This provision was evidently intended to fortify the other one, that Senators and Representatives should be apportioned according to the number of voters. A fair construction of the two provisions would prevent a gerrymander, and yet the framers of the Constitution might have made it stronger in this regard. It is clear enough now by any fair construction, but experience has shown it is not strong enough to restrain attempts to gain partisan advantage by violating it.

The people of New York have recently adopted an amendment to their Constitution which guards every point so thoroughly as to make it impossible for a gerrymander ever to be enacted in that State again. That is what should be done in this State, and no doubt it will be done when the people are afforded another opportunity to amend their Constitution. Meanwhile it is gratifying to observe that public sentiment is overwhelmingly in favor of such a construction and enforcement of the present provision as will insure a fair and honest apportionment.

THE DEADHEAD EVIL.

Among the amendments of the Constitution of the State of New York recently adopted by the people is the following:

No public officer, or person elected or appointed to a public office, under the laws of this State, shall directly or indirectly ask, demand, accept, receive, or consent to receive for his own use or benefit, or for the use or benefit of another, any free pass, free transportation, franking privilege, or discrimination in passenger, telegraph, or telephone rates, from any person or corporation, or make use of the same himself, or in conjunction with another. A person who violates any provision of this section shall be deemed guilty of a misdemeanor, and shall forfeit his office at the suit of the Attorney-general.

Another provision prohibits corporations from tendering free passes to public officers, and the General Assembly is required to give effect to both provisions by suitable legislation.

The evil at which these provisions are aimed is of comparatively recent origin, having grown out of the modern system of corporate franchises. Forty or fifty years ago it was unknown. When the present Constitution of Indiana was framed such a thing as a free railroad pass or telegraph frank was unknown. Now there are very few public officers of any influence or supposed influence in the enactment, construction or enforcement of laws that do not have such passes. Legislative, executive and judicial officers, national, State and local, accept and enjoy these favors from corporations whose relations to the public are of the most intricate character and with which they may at any moment have official dealings. From a city engineer who rides on a free pass bestowed by a corporation which is constantly asking favors at his hands, to Senators and Representatives in Congress, Governors of States, members of legislatures and judges of courts, there are very few public officers whose good will is supposed by the corporations to be worth having who are not thus placed under obligation to them. To say that public officers are not influenced by these favors, and that corporations get nothing in return for them, is not to the point. Corporations are worldly wise, and they do not continue a practice year after year without satisfactory reasons for believing that it pays. The fact that the great State of New York has found it necessary to strike at the evil by a constitutional amendment shows that it is not an imaginary nor an insignificant one. It should be abol-

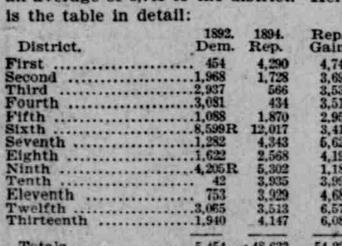
ished everywhere. Among the loosely guarded powers of county commissioners in the State is that of providing medical attendance for paupers. Section 5764 of the Revised

Statutes says: It is hereby specially made the duty of such board to contract with one or more skillful physicians to attend upon all prisoners confined in jail, or paupers in the county asylum, and may also contract with physicians to attend upon the poor generally in the county.

It is, of course, the duty of every county to see that its poor have proper medical attendance, but it is easy to see how the foregoing provision might be made a screen for favoritism and abuse by commissioners so disposed. To what extent it may have been the Journal does not know, but there is reason to believe that a great many abuses have been practiced by some boards of commissioners. A correspondent of the Madison Courier, writing from Hanover,

The Hanover township doctor for the poor has within the four years past visited one patient one time for which he has received 140 or \$35 per year. "How is this for high? How is it that we are taxed to pay such ex-orbitant and unnecessary fees as this? How did such practices and laws ever obtain is the question. Shall we be obliged to some time pay such unjust fees or will our ensuing Legislature correct such injustice? Why not grant to each and every pauper the right of a free man, the right to choose the physician he desires, and let such physician charge his regular fee. As the matter now stands, Jefferson county alone pays for this service more than \$700 a year. If this is true, and if anything like this average prevails throughout the

State, it seems to call for reform. The Muncie Times has tabulated the returns of the recent election in this State by congressional districts, showing that in 1892 the Democrats carried them by an average of a little less than 425 majority to the district, while this year the Republicans carried them by an average of 3,741 to the district. Here



Totals ......5,454 · 48,633 The figures show that the Republican gains were pretty evenly distributed over the State, though some districts show a larger per cent. of gains than

The Indianapolis News gets excited and abusive over the action of Judge Winters in the Iron Hall case. It was a legacy left to him from his predecessor and was full of difficulties and detail. As was his duty, he has no doubt administered it with a conscientious regard for the rights of all. He is an honorable gentleman who does not

News. No one unfamiliar with the extent of this trust can form any idea of the labor, responsibility and careful legal and business management required to make it yield the dividends that have been and will be paid; and the allowance of what seems a large sum to the receiver and the attorneys in the case should not be condemned without some knowledge of the service rendered. This knowledge the News cannot have, while the Judge, familiar with all the facts, ild have it; and he performed his duty as he saw it in compensating the men who have cared for the trust according to the work done by them. The expenses have been large because the trust is correspondingly large. That is all there is to the matter, and if the News were not malicious it would see it in that light.

The friends of Merrill Moores may well congratulate him on his appointment to be Assistant Attorney-general. He is not only a zealous Republican who has done yeoman service, but he is admirably qualified for the place to which he has been called.

Nothing can be more contemptible than the course the County Commissioners are pursuing toward Mr. Fesler in regard to his bond. Such carefulness on the part of the men who paid \$60,000 for a \$40,000 bridge is ridiculous.

#### BUBBLES IN THE AIR.

She Now Has Suspicions. "I don't see much of anything funny about that story," said Mrs. Peck. "Neither do I," said Mr. N. Peck, "but I read in the paper that a man in Pennsyl vania fell dead from laughing when he heard it for the first time."

Kindly Advice. "My sweetheart's father called me a idiot last night. What would you do. you were me?" "H-m; lemme see. By Jove, I've got it You just go to Dr. Pilldeel and get him to write a certificate that you are not. He'll

#### do anything for money." Squelched.

It was a young and guileless youth, with flashing eye, and air Of one who for the cause of Right would boldly do and dare,

Who laid his daily task aside, who jumped his job of work, To rally Christian soldier ing of the Turk.

He girded on his cartridge belt, he polished up his gun, He fiercely burned with holy zeal, he felt the fight was won,

He knew his fellows, one and all, a-crusading would go, To storm the Turk unspeakable, and lay

his minions low. "To arms!" he cried, "the time has come Six thousand-maybe more-

Of our unhappy brethren lie weltering Lie slain upon Armenia's soil, a piteous sight to see,

Because they dared believe in Him wi died on Calvary!" Thus did he sing, but not for long; the "copper" on that beat Arrested him and ran him in for shouting

on the street. To jail he went unto the tune of much police profanity, Until an inquest should be held anent his lack of sanity.

grizzled tramp in the next cell thus spake: "It seems to me, That you, my youthful friend, are quite an ass of high degree, We do not go crusading now; such not

sense doesn't pay-Too many business interests are standing in the way. Too many interest-bearing bonds are held

in Christian hands To let the Mussulman be hurt, in person or in lands.

The Christian and the Jew combine to keep the Turk alive. They need him-for, you see, he helps their

#### bank account to thrive." INDIANA OPINION.

Let the incoming Legislature of Indiana show that it has the interests of the whole people at heart by pursuing a conservative, unpartisan policy, and one of its duties should be the reapportionment of the con-gressional and legislative districts of the State on a fair, equitable basis.—South

It affords us great satisfaction to see the Republican press throughout the State declaring with perfect unanimity in favor of an honest apportionment and nonpar-tisan legislation. No majority in any legis-lative body can do its party so much real good in any other way as by passing good and wholesome laws in the interest of the people.—Columbia City Mail.

Judging from expressions of the press and public men of that party, the prevailing opinion is that there ought not to be any gerrymander. In other words, the reapportionment and redistricting for both legislative and congressional purposes ought to e constitutional and fair between voters and the different parties. No voter should be disfranchised, but all ought to have equal rights with their ballots. The people

ery.-Evansville Journal. While the new election law is a great improvement on the old system, it is by no means as perfect as it should be and can be made. The worst feature of the law is its technicalities and complications which tend to disfranchise many honest voters. This defect can be remedied without in any wise impairing its validity and good qualities. A bad feature concerning the ex-pense of holding elections has been rem-edied by amendment and alteration, and now if the law can be simplified without affecting its good qualities the Legislature should attend to that duty without partisan blas.-New Albany Public Press (Dem.) Only such laws as are necessary because of the recklessness and political corruption of Democratic majorities, or as are demanded to secure an economical and honest administration of public affairs need immediate attention. In the passage of laws to correct such evils the Republican majority should act with promptness, courage and wisdom; but we would have them go slow in the matter of enacting laws which are not imperatively demanded. The people did not place power in the hands of Republicans in order that there should be a flood of bills placed upon the calendar in order that every hobby should be harnessed to a "Be it enacted."—Bedford Mail.

It is probably not an exaggeration to say that at the late election in Indiana 20,000 people lost their votes. These losses are not confined to any one party, and it might be said that they substantially balance each other. But the fact remains that a large number of voters disfranchise themselves. The most prolific cause of failure s stamping the little square opposite the the first name on the ticket instead of stamping in the large square containing the device. This is a vote for the first name only, and occurs, notwithstanding all the instructions that have been given and the diagrams that have been shown. No doubt it will continue to occur, and the coming Legislature should devise some remedy for this and other errors. The people should be saved from their own ignorance, if possible.—New Albany Tribune.

# JORDAN'S GAS REPORT.

Dr. Jordan's periodical croakings have done the gas towns injury in a commercial and industrial way in the past four years. It is generally admitted by practical gas men that the supply is gradually diminishing but at no such rate as Dr. Jordan would have the public believe. Gas stock is still held at high premium and paying from 25 to 100 per cent, dividend on the capital invested in the plants and pipe ines.-Kokomo Tribune. The leading natural gas counties of the

State-Delaware, Grant, Madison, Howard, Hamilton and Blackford-gave about twelve thousand majority against State Gas Inspector Jordan's party. This, however, is no excuse for such an official statement as he is reported to have made. For eleven years natural gas has been in practical, everyday use in this State. That millions of feet and probably millions of dollars have been lost in the waste of gas is certain. That some wells have been overdrawn and show a weakness, no one will deny. But to take the territory developed in eight years and compare it with

the immense field upon which not a well has been sunk, there is a greater prob-ability that the present generation will have plenty of gas and leave plenty for the next, than there is that there will be a failure within a few years. An official's prejudice, ignorance and iodiocy may be pardoned, but willful misrepresentation cannot.—Muncie Times.

Ex-Gas Inspector Jordan, who was covered up in the late landslide, has given another yawp in the Indianapolis papers about gas playing out, and says that in four years there will be no gas in Indiana. He claims he has just completed an in-spection of the gas belt and that this is his inevitable conclusion. No one has seen Mr. Jordan in Elwood and we have not heard of him being in the county, or any part of the gas belt. Jordan probably went out a short distance from Indianapolis examined a crawfish hole, and then went back to announce in mournful tones that gas is rapidly failing and that in four years it will all be gone. Jordan dies hard, but the feet of the people are upon him and down he goes.—Elwood Call-Leader.

#### ABOUT PEOPLE AND THINGS.

They are digging for Boadicea at Parliament hill, England, but no trace of the warrior Queen has yet been found, although hope has not yet been abandoned. It is understood that Mr. Froude died possessed of a considerable fortune, his savings of many years having been invested to great advantage in the United States by Mr. Randolph Robinson.

The "Sisterhood for Personal Service" is the title of an organization of Jewish ladies in St. Louis, whose purpose is the relief of distress among the poor of their own denomination and for educational work among children.

Mr. and Mrs. Frank Selous are now making a wedding tour in tents through Asia Minor, attended by five servants. The celebrated lion killer and discoverer of Mashonaland is determined to shoot as many ibexes as possible Emperor William's love for music is not

the University of Bonn he studied the violin as a surprise to his parents, and the late Emperor Frederick was so pleased that he declared that the young man "ought to be a Kapellmeister." The Pictures of Mrs. Ormiston Chant, whose crusade against the London music

new development. When a student at

halls has brought her into sudden prominence, represent a woman with masculine features and aggressive air. She is said, however, to be a motherly, merry little body of great charity. The only lineal descendant of John Knox is a member of the congregation of the Holy Cross at Notre Dame. "Brother Phil-

lip" was a Methodist preacher in his early manhood, but for thirty years past he has been a teacher in various Roman Catholic schools. He has in his possession a snuf box which belonged to his great ancestor. The New York Press makes the announcement that Dr. Cyrus Edson, president of the New York State Board of Health, has devised a simple method by which human blood may be distinguished from the blood of animals. It has been proven that a difference exists in the size of the blood corpuscles of all animals, including man; and the Edson method consists simply in throwing magnified images of the respec-

difference is made manifest even to unscientific eyes. Mary Anderson looks upon the stage with aversion. For six or seven years, she says, she loved her work, but after that the unnaturalness of her life, its unwholesome excitement, its glitter and glare became apparent to her eyes. First she grew weary of the constant publicity of such a life, and then her feeling became one of positive distaste. From the moment she had resolved to leave the stage her life in the theater became unbearable, and since her retirement she has never for an instant vished to return.

tive corpuscles on a screen, whereby the

To a Boston girl upon her wheel, They shouted: "Oh, come off." With smile serene she answered them And said: "You make me laugh." -Detroit Tribune.

The question on Thanksgiving day Will be of national interest quite; From coast of Maine to Georgi-a:
"Which will you have, dark meat

-Detroit Free Press. SHREDS AND PATCHES.

"Who was the inventor of the modern cigarette?" "The fool killer."-New York The need of professional pugilism appears to be a head which is all bone.-St. Louis Post-Dispatch What a pity it is that there is no fun about anything that is strictly proper. -Milwaukee Journal. Another national cemetery will be dedicated when Congress assembles

month.-Chicago Dispatch. The election of a Democratic coroner in St. Louis leaves the party still in the hands of its friends.-Detroit Tribune. The Emperor of China must begin think that he has struck a whole nest yellow jackets.-Detroit Free Press. The awful rumor goes forth that Marion Crawford is perfecting a plot to write new novel this week.—New York World. The cases of Breckinridge and Clay in dicate that the average Kentuckian never

becomes old enough to settle down.-Wash-A defeated Democrat at Niagara Falls reated his friends to a game supper Down here the diet is bird with dark meat.

This much is to be said in favor of the tattooed man. Walle a great many men have designs upon others his are all upon himself.-Buffalo Courier. We'll match Secretaries Carlisle Gresham against the world for conspicu-

ous and perfect failures as Cabinet offi-cers.—New York Tribune. It would be no more than fair for the patent medicine man who defeated Mr. Bland to give his victim a bottle for that tired feeling .- Kansas City Journal. Scientists claim that cigarette smoking leads to idlocy. We do not know how true this is, but are satisfied that id bcy leads to cigarette smoking.-Tammany

She-I am going to give the baby a milkshake, dear. He-What in the world do you mean? Do you want to make drunk? She-No, I mean that I am going to wean it .- Truth. During a lull in the conversation one of the proud Gotham beauties in the box happened to glance at the stage. "Dear me!" she exclaimed, greatly displeased. "It's the opera! I thought we were at the horse show."—Chicago Tribune.

#### The Evolution of Harmony. New York Evening Sun (Dem.)

It is reported that there will be an issue \$50,000,000 of United States bonds. Secre tary Carlisle denies that any such step i contemplated, and adds that it is wholly unnecessary, inasmuch as the governmen finances are in a flourishing condition. ACT II.

ACT I.

It is reported that Mr. Cleveland is de termined to take this step, and that Mr. Carlisle will leave the Cabinet rather than agree to the proposal, Mr. Carlisle still says that it is the first he has heard about the matter. ACT III. Report that Mr. Wilson will enter the

Cabinet; that Mr. Cleveland thinks a

financial panic is imminent. It is said at

the Treasury Department that the administration will wait for the meeting of Con-

gress before doing anything. ACT IV. Semi-official announcement that the bonds will be issued within thirty days, and that the President has talked to Mr. Carlisle. Denial that there is any difference of opinion between the head of the administration and the head of the treas-

Secretary Carlisle sends out the circular nviting blds for the bonds, Official anouncement that both the President and cretary have long that the issue is necessary. Harmony reigns supreme.

# A Heretie's Luck.

Henry Preserved Smith can now laugh at his tormentors. He has fallen heir to \$75,000, and this will heal over many sores. You Ought to Give Odds.

New York Tribune. We'll match Secretaries Carlisle and Gresham against the world for conspicuous and perfect failures as Cabinet officers.

Prospectus for Next Year. Washington Post. The Congressional Record is now able to advertise some new features by new con-

THREE CANDIDATES FOR CLERK OF THE NEXT NATIONAL HOUSE.

Capt. McKee, of Indiana, McDowell, of Pennsylvania, and Henderson, of Illinois, After the Place.

GERMANY DISCRIMINATING

BARRING HER DOORS AGAINST AMERICAN DRIED FRUITS.

British Scare Over Alleged Diseased Cattle from the Inited States-Col. Lawler Pleads for Old Soldiers.

Special to the Indianapolis Journal.

WASHINGTON, Nov. 21 -- Indiana

have a strong candidate in the person of Capt. Thomas H. McKee for the clerkship of the next House of Representatives. Captain McKee was the secretary of the congressional committee, and it is largely to his efforts that such excellent and organized exertion was possible everywhere. He wrote the campaign book and made speeches at various places contiguous to Washington. He has received assurances from many of the new members of their hearty support, and the thirteen members of the Indiana delegation are expected to be a unit in his favor. He will meet stubborn opposition, however, for the office is a desirable one. Two other candidates are already in the field. One is Hon. Alexander McDowell, the present member at large from Pennsylvania, who says that he has the solid delegation of the State behind him. A third candidate was announced this morning in the person of Hon. Thomas J. Henderson, of Illinois, a member of the present House who was not renominated. His candidacy is suggested in a letter received from a who says that the name of Henderson will in all probability be submitted to the Republican caucus. Mr. Henderson's friends, who appear to have plunged actively into the contest, say it will be conceded that the clerkship will go to the West.

# EXCLUDING OUR GOODS.

Germany Closing Her Gates Against the United States. WASHINGTON, Nov. 21 .- Indications multiply to show that the German government is pursuing a repressive policy towards importations from the United States that in the end may call for retaliation. The latest evidence is contained in a report to the State Department from United States Consul Robertson at Hamburg. He says that a movement is being set on foot by the imperial government looking to the complete exclusion of dried and evaporated apples from the United States which are found to contain more than a specified amount of zinc, supposed to have been taken up from the zinc frames in which the fruit is dried. As a result the trade would severely suffer. The consul suggests that fruit driers change and clerks and of labor and material aptheir methods and use wooden frames, as it is all important that articles sent from the United States to Germany should be prepared in every direction so as to afford no grounds for complaint on the part of either German officials or competing deal-ers, such as must be justly and success-fully used to injure or destroy our trade. At the same time the consul does not ad mit, without further proof, the full extent by any means, of the alleged well adver-tised defects in our food products that are being claimed in Germany. He feels convinced that our government upon the proper steps to protect the healthful and unadul terated wares of our exporters from unfair and unreasonable interferences, when of fered for sale in the markets of Germany and that it will use every means in its power to bring it about that any restrictions imposed upon them there are such as are actually justifiable from a sanitary standpoint, are not merely arbitrary, and

are applied to similar articles when imported as well from another country than the United States. Inclosures sent with the report from our onsular agencies shows that the attacks made in the German papers on American productions have extended to American seeds, clover, etc., which are sur seeds, clover, etc., which are supposed to have been adulterated and worthless. The same consul transmits a complaint from an porting merchant in Hamburg against the requirement that all American smal arms shall be submitted to government test and proof before sale. He says that the additional cost of the process makes it impossible to sell American arms in competi tion with German arms. Inasmuch as Belgium and Great Britain saved their trade by securing German recognition of the sufciency of tests made at their own gun shops under government supervision, he suggests that American gun makers com-bine to secure the same privilege.

# DID NOT SEE CLEVELAND.

Col. Lawler Unable to Present G. A. R. Resolutions to the President. WASHINGTON, Nov. 21.—Commander-inchief T. G. Lawler, of the G. A. R., and his adjutant-general, C. C. Jones, arrived in Washington to-day to present to President Cleveland the resolutions adopted by the National Encampment at Pittsburg protesting against the discharge of veterans of the late war from government positions. President Cleveland did not come in from his country place at Woodley to-day, and the Grand Army men were unable to see him. They called at the White House at 2:30 o'clock, and were received by Private Sec-retary Thurber. Colonel Lawler presented to Mr. Thurber the resolutions of the encampment, accompanied by a statement of the cases of old soldiers who had been discharged from government positions during the present administration, of those whose salaries have been reduced, and those who it is claimed, have been discriminated against in other ways. Colonel Lawler de ined to make the statement public, but said that it was a conservative presentation of the case based upon facts and couched in moderate and respectful terms. The organization had no political ends to serve and no desire to do injustice to the administration, he said, but felt that the facts bearing upon the treatment of old soldiers in the government service should be made known to President Cleveland. that any action he might see fit to take should be taken with full knowledge of the matter. It is understood the reinstatement of some veterans who have been dis-

# PLEURO-PNEUMONIA.

American Cattle Alleged to Have the Disease.

WASHINGTON, Nov. 21.-A cablegram was received at the Department of Agriculture to-day from the agent of the department in London, announcing that the English officials thought they had discovered a case of pleuro-pneumonia in one of the cattle shipped on the steamer Maryland. Prompt action was taken by the department to ascertain the facts in the case and learn whether pleuro-pneumonia exists in this country. All cattle are in-spected and numbered in this country before they are shipped. From the number of diseased animals which was given in the cablegram it was ascertained by the records that the animal came from Kentucky. An inspector was ordered to Kentucky to examine the herd from which the animal came to learn whether any signs pleuro-pneumonia had appeared in the

eaking of the matter, Dr. Salmon, chie of the Bureau of Animal Industry, said: "We will be greatly surprised if this is proven to be a case of pleuro-pneumonia. There has been no pleuro-pneumonia in this country for eighteen years. All cattle shipped, particularly at this time of year, are subject to exposure at sea, and they frequently contract pneumonia during the voyage. Occasionally the foreign officials think they have discovered pleuro-pneumonia, but on investigation the case is proved to be only pneumonia, which is different from pleuro-pneumonia, and not at all dan-gerous. Doubtless this will turn out to be a case of that sort."

Two Cargoes Affected. LONDON, Nov. 21.-The Morning Post

modia were found in two cargoes of Amer-ican cattle which arrived at Newcastle and

#### at Deptford, respectively, last week. SPANIARDS CRITICISED.

Failed to Properly Receive Bearers of the Columbian Relies.

MADRID, Nov. 21 .- It seems that the

officers of the Detroit have met with rather shabby treatment at the hands of the Spanish government in spite of the Madrid government's assertions to the contrary. Commander William H. Brownson, of the Detroit, waited at Cadiz for three days while the government decided upon the conveyance of the Columbus relics to Madrid. At the end of that time Commander Brownson had not received the slightest reply to his communication on the subject and not the slightest notice had been taken of it. The commander there-upon decided to deliver the relics himself and cabled to Washington for instruc-tions. The military authorities of the port permitted the landing of the cases and their escort of nine officers and twelve marines. To this force the Spanish authorities added a body of native troops; but the commander of the Detroit and the secretary of the United States legation had to buy railroad tickets for the whole escort, which amounted to an expenditure of \$600. The Spanish government is being bitter-ly criticised for its failure to take proper action in this matter. Count Casa Valencia in the Senate yesterday said that Spain has been rendered ridiculous in the eyes of the United States and of the world. The Madrid newspapers take the same position, although the citizens of Madrid are trying to efface the neglect of the government officials, and as a result the Americans are the lions of the hour and are being treated to bull fights and banquets and are permitted to see all the sig ts free of cost.

Spain Not to Blame. WASHINGTON, Nov. 21. - Information gathered at the Navy Department throws a new light on the matter of the Columbian relics and makes it very evident that the Spanish government is blameless, and that the criticism upon its delay is not well taken. As a matter of fact the delay arose through an error of omission in the orders given Commander Brownson. He was instructed to delive the relics at Madrid, so that the Spanish government was not chargeable with their transportation from Cadiz to the capital. But no provision or authority was included in the commander's orders to meet the costs of this transportation. He cabled for such authority and the goods were delayed at Cadiz for a short time until the response came conferring the necessary authority to defray the ex-

#### COST OF THE NAVY. Over \$31,000,000 Expended During the

Last Fiscal Year.

penses of transportation.

WASHINGTON, Nov. 21 .- The report of Paymaster-general Edwin Stewart, of the navy, for the fiscal year ending June 30 last, is a document of unusual interest. It presents a more complete exhibit of the financial affairs of the department than has ever been made before. The total amount expended on account of the naval establishment for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1894, was \$31,370,144.91, the largest

item being \$8,251,072, for payments on new ships in process of construction, other than abor. One of the most interesting tables in the report is that showing the cost of ng in comm ps. The charges against this account include the pay of officers, crew and marines pilotage, coal, and all expenditures of noney and material excepting those ma he report of the Paymaster-general. cost of the Chicago (second rate), was \$310 613.60; the Yorktown (third rate), \$169,907.58 and the Petrel (fourth rate), \$103,502.78 These figures afford an approximate idea f the cost of maintaining vessels of the different classes. The cost of maintenance of the New York navy yard was \$607,586.52; of the Pensacola navy yard, \$540,341.90. These amounts include the cost of officers

plied to the erection, repair, care and preservation of the wharfs, buildings and The New Spanish Treaty. WASHINGTON, Nov. 21 .- Minister Muruaga said to-day that one of the most important features of the new Spanish tariff will be its dealing with United States trade with Cuba, which trade was seriously affected by that feature of the new Amercan tariff law abolishing reciprocity reaties, including the one with Spain. enor Muruaga says it may be February pefore the measure passes its final stages. He has received no intimation as yet as to he form of the bill as affecting the United States. In other quarters the belief is ex-pressed that the American Congress, which will be in session through January and February, while the Spanish Cortes is meetng, may take action to restore the trade

cent. ad valorem in return for which the Spanish tariff act unodubtedly would grant he United States a Cuban market for lour, breadstuffs, etc. Deficit of \$22,951,790 Since July. WASHINGTON, Nov. 21 .- The receipts from customs so far during the present month are \$7,480,693; internal revenue, \$5,-169.040: miscellaneous sources, \$912,339, making a total of \$13,562,072. The expenditures amount to \$22,160,000, making the deficit so far this month \$8,597,928, and for the period since July 1, 1894, \$22,951,790 The cash balance in the treasury to-day ls \$100,501,726; gold reserve, \$59,054,249. This does not include yesterday's withdrawals,

relations with Cuba. This, it is said, could be accomplished by admitting Cuban sugar

at a lower rate than the present 40 per

which leave the actual gold reserve at \$57,-It is expected that very soon after the meeting of Congress a bill will be introduced to provide that a certain percentage of the revenues of the government, the acbe paid in gold. It is doubtful whether during the short session this measure can be got through Congress, but a very mined effort, it is asserted, will be made in

The National University. WASHINGTON, Nov. 21 .- Final arrangements are making for the beginning of the construction of the great American University, to be erected under supervision of the Methodist Church, in the northwestern suburbs of Washington. The university will be surrounded with ninety acres of high and beautiful ground, most of it given y the Methodists of Washington. several plans of the university provides for three buildings for use of all departments, They will probably be connected, though it has not yet been decided on. The structures will be of blue stone or granite. At some future time there will be es-tablished in connection with the university a

school of theology for the higher education of Methodists. It is intended that the whole project shall involve five millions of Unlike Pennoyer.

WASHINGTON, Nov. 21 .- Governor-elect Lord, of Oregon, with Senator Mitchell, called on the President to-day. Mr. Lord invited the President to visit Oregon, stating that the people would be very glad to see him. Senator Mitchell added that if the President would come at any time after the 1st of January he would guar-antee that the Governor of Oregon would meet him at the State line. It will be rebered that Governor Pennoyer refused to meet President Harrison at the State line, and stood on his gubernatorial dig-nity and remained at the State capital.

Mr. Bissell's Report. WASHINGTON, Nov. 21.-The Postmaster-general has about completed his annual report for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1894, and it will be formally presented to the President in a few days. It is underon certain lines of the postal service which if acted on, will have an important and permanent bearing on the efficiency and revenue of the service. He tankes special and interesting recommendations as to class matter, the postar telegraph

\$10,775,000 for Pensions. WASHINGTON, Nov. 21 .- The Secretary of the Interior has approved regulations on the treasury for pension payments for the following agencies: Washington, \$2,055,000; San Francisco, \$650,000; Detroit, \$1,750,000; Columbus, \$3,700,000; Boston, \$1,875,000; Augusta, Me., \$740,000. Total, \$10,775,000.

General Notes.

Special to the Indianapolis Journal. WASHINGTON, Nov. 21 .- The star route service between Nashville and Elkinsville, Brown county, will be discontinued at the end of this year, at which time the service between Belmont and Schooner, in the same county, will also end. John Leeson has been appointed postmas-

ter at Jacksonburg. Wayne county, vice Thomas Enyeart, resigned, and H. E. Huntington, at Reesemill, Boone county, vice J. ced cases of pleuro-pnen- S. Moore, removed.